REGISTERED No. 79—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,707.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 0
Third do	" 1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Bellwood, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th October 1873, at 4 P.M.

	October 1873.		October 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Tuticorin	26
" Ratnagherry	19	" Colombo	27
" Vingorla	19	" Galle	28
" Goa	20	" Negapatam	31
" Cochin	20		Nov.
" Mangalore	21	" Madras	2
" Cannanore	22	" Coconada	4
" Tellicherry	22	" Vizagapatam	5
" Calicut	23	" Bimlipatam	5
" Beypore	23	" Gopalpore	6
" Cochin	24	" False Point	7
" Alleppy	24	Arrive CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

	Oct. 1873.		Nov. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSREH	12
" Kurrachee	29	" Fao	14
" Gundur	29	" Bushire	14
" Muscat	31	" Bahrein	14
	Nov.	" Lingu	20
" Bunder Abbas	2	" Bunder Abbas	21
" Lingu	4	" Muscat	23
" Bushire	6	" Gundur	28
" Kowcit	6	" Kurrachee	28
" Fao	8	Arrive BOMBAY	Dec. 1
" Mahomerah	8		
Arrive BUSREH	9		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Reyns, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 693 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons 200 H.P., Commander R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1873 at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY, Limited, will DESPATCH the Steam Ship "CALCUTTA," 863 tons, 120 H.P., Commander HENDERSON, on FRIDAY, the 17th October, at 4 P.M., for Aden and Zanzibar. For Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BROWNSUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

SYED COOTBOODIN, at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 19th October 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 15th September 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship RAJPOOT, from London, are hereby required to send BOATS alongside for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

The Captain will in no way be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the Ship's side.

Freight to be paid, and Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to be sent for countersignature to.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 20th October, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,983 Tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain R. T. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 13th October 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 21st October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,920 tons and 400 H.P.) Capt. C. H. Lashly, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th October 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons,	September 25th, to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons,	October 2nd, to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,777 Tons,	" 9th, to Calcutta,
DECCAN	3,12 Tons,	" 16th, to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,761 Tons,	" 23rd, to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons,	" 30th, to Bombay,
DELHI	2,178 Tons,	November 6th, to Calcutta,

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 :—

Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, Muslin Scarfs, Eau-de-cologne, plateglasses, Parsee shirts, soap, candles and oil colour, &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 15th October 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

An invoice of superior portrait gallery and very handsome chromo-lithographs, portrait and pictures in gilt frames.

80 Cases Soap.
2 Bales T. aned Skins.
60 Boxes of superior Port, Sherry and Claret.
100 Canisters dry and liquid paint.
1 Bale Grey Dhoties.
3 " Grey Shirtings.

Bombay, 15th October 1873. MENESSE & Co.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKIN, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED.

FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,

VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,

WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,

WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements, Household Furniture, Boots and Shoes, Musical Instruments, Wines and Spirits, Ironmongery, Ales and Beers, Fire-arms, Preserved Provisions, Agricultural Implements, Stationery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Carriages, Books, Saddlery and Harness, Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of

1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Finden Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 15th OCTOBER.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE SENSATIONAL OPERATIC ROMANCE, ENTITLED

SOLOMON'S SWORD, OR NOORANEE THE INNOCENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street; Messrs. DORABJEE JAMSETJEE & Co., Kalbadevi Road; and at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SECOND APPEARANCE OF THE KALIDAS ELPHINSTONE SOCIETY, ON SATURDAY, 18th OCTOBER, 1873,

REPETITION OF VIKRAM AND URVASI, IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND ORIENTAL COSTUME, AND BOMRASTES FURIOSO,

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box	Rs. 2	Pit Stalls	Rs. 1
Stalls	" 1½	Gallery	" ¼

Tickets can be had at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., Meadow Street, Fort. Seats in Box can be reserved without an additional charge if secured till 4 P.M. on Friday, the 17th instant.

ENTOMOLOGY.

DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case... ..... Rs. 16 0

PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—

Slender, No. 13	1¼ inches, per ounce	Rs.	4 8
" 14	½ " " "		4 0
" 17	⅝ " " "		5 0
Stronger, Nos. 6 and 8	¾ " " "		2 8

CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets 5 0

INSECT BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. K. EMP & CO.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

These useful articles are daily proving more essential to the safety and comfort of residents, especially Europeans, in this country. Medical advice being generally beyond immediate call, the importance of a familiarity with the use of simple remedies cannot be overestimated.

TOURISTS' CHESTS.

Made of Solid Leather, small and portable.

Pattern Nos.	1,	2,	3,	12,	22
Prices filled	Rs. 40	Rs. 38	Rs. 24	Rs. 42	Rs. 36

DOMESTIC CHESTS, PLAIN PATTERNS.

In polished Mahogany. May be furnished with leather covers and then form excellent Camp Chests.

Pattern Nos.	4,	5,	6
Prices filled	Rs. 39	Rs. 44	Rs. 50

DOMESTIC CHESTS, ELEGANT.

In polished Mahogany, Walnut, or Rosewood, very strong, lasting, and convenient.

Pattern Nos	21,	23,	24,	25,	26,	27
Prices filled	Rs. 80	Rs. 43	Rs. 53	Rs. 59	Rs. 66	Rs. 100

CAMP CHESTS.

In solid Leather, very durable; resisting rough usage, similar in style to the TOURISTS' Chests, but larger.

Pattern Nos	11	28
Prices filled	Rs. 59	Rs. 75

Camp Chests may also be formed by fitting the DOMESTIC Chests with Leather covers.

THE DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST.

Furnished in precise conformity with "Medical Hints for the Districts," remarkably compact; invaluable to District Officers, 14 by 8 by 6 inches.

Complete with Leather cover. Rs. 85.

SHIPS' AND CONTRACTORS' CHESTS.

Of Deal, painted and grained oak, considerably larger than ordinary Camp Chests.

Pattern Nos	7,	8,	15,	16,	17
Prices filled	Rs. 60	Rs. 100	Rs. 70	Rs. 85	Rs. 130

VETERINARY CHEST.

In strong Mahogany.

Pattern No. 9 Price filled..... Rs. 70

The above will afford an idea of the variety and prices of the different Chests; but D. S. K. & Co. would recommend intending purchasers either to write for a detailed list, or to state for what purpose the Chest is required, and the approximate price.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

The NEXT CONCERT will TAKE PLACE on WEDNESDAY, 15th October, commencing at 6 P.M. Admission One Rupee each person.

HERBERT COPE,
Honorary Secretary, Organ Committee.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 19 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Hollow Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

CREGAN'S PATENT FLUID BOILER COMPOSITION, for EFFECTUALLY REMOVING and PREVENTING INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.

The number of Compositions now in the Market for the removal and prevention of Incrustation in Metals of all kinds are so numerous and so ineffective, that the public very warily accept a new one.

There are cwts. perfectly useless at some of the Factories in Bombay.

The cause of their inefficiency arises simply from the Manufacture of the Compositions regardless of the waters in which they are used, whose evil effects in the formation of incrustation can only be obtained through a careful analysis of such incrustation, and when this is done the Composition is made up to meet the requirements and peculiarities of the water used.

The Composition now offered to the Public is made up on this principle by the Patentee.

No fear need be apprehended of any evil results on the iron from its use, as it is perfectly free from any of the injurious ingredients so often found in other compositions.

Another great advantage possessed by the Composition submitted is its being in a fluid state, and intermixing with the water instantaneously passes through all the Tubes, Pipes, Cocks and Valves, and thoroughly cleans and eradicates all incrustation and sediment of all kinds, leaving every thing so clean and free that its beneficial results are noticed on the whole Machinery.

These results are now being proved at many of the Factories in Bombay; and hand bills with Testimonials from those Factories are in preparation, and will shortly be in circulation.

Amongst the many evil effects of the existence of a thick, hard, impenetrable incrustation on Boilers may be not ed the great waste of fuel; which, considering its present price, is no mean consideration.

If the fuel that will keep a boiler,—crated with incrustation,—working for five days, is made to keep the same boiler when perfectly clean in all its parts, working for ten, what a saving is hereby gained!

Experience alone, by the use of the Composition offered, will prove that this can really be done.

B. CREGAN, Sole Patentee.

No. 19, Marine Street, Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1873.

TAYLOR AND COMPANY.

DENTALINE.

A liquid dentifrice of very delicate fragrance. A most agreeable Mouth Wash; removes Tartar and all discoloration; recommended by eminent Dentists.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

DENTALINE.

Supersedes all Tooth Powders and Pastes, whitens and preserves the Teeth, renders the breath pleasant and agreeable; invaluable to smokers.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

CHEMISTS. TAYLOR AND CO. DRUGGISTS.

(FROM THE LATE FIRM OF THOMSON & CO.)

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GENERAL PURVEYING AND MARKET SUPPLY COMPANY.

TEMPORARY OFFICES :—8, HORNBY ROW.

The Objects of the General Purveying and Market Supply Company.—It has been regretted by many members of the community of Bombay that nothing practical has resulted from the recent discussions upon butlers and their bazaar charges. This Company is intended to meet this regret, and the promoters have no doubt that they will be largely supported by the public when the nature of their undertaking becomes known, because they cannot think that any scheme will be neglected which tends to reduce household expenditure and the worry and annoyance which are caused by the present system of butler-purveying. The manager, etc. The objects of the Company are these—to supply daily, at a very cheap rate, families, gentlemen's messes, hotels, and boarding and lodging-house keepers with superior market articles, including not only food and fruit and vegetables, but fodder and grain for cattle: also, to land, ship, and pass through the Custom House parcels, baggage, or packages, and to deliver the same at a low charge, at any place within the limits of the city or its harbour.

The Methods by which the General Purveying and Market Supply Company intend to Conduct Business.—A payment of Rupees Five per annum will entitle the public to the benefits which this Company seeks to effect. When this sum is paid the payer will be registered as a regular customer, and an "order book" will be left at his house, wherein are to be entered all orders, with remarks or instructions respecting the quantity or kind of provisions or fodder which may be required. These order books will be collected each afternoon by the Company's servants, to whom also special instructions may be given. Early next morning the books will be returned, together with the articles ordered in them; and, in order to check the Company's accounts, a memorandum containing particulars of the articles supplied will accompany the delivery of the "order book." The Company will render its accounts monthly; and payments are to be made on or before the 10th of the month, otherwise interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged.

Those who are not regular registered customers of the Company—that is, have not paid the annual charge of five rupees—may however be accommodated by the Company if they are satisfactorily known to it, or give good reference. A reasonable charge (which will not exceed ordinary cooly hire) will be made for the delivery of the bazaar supplies which those unregistered persons may order at their residence. An account of the supplies delivered during the month will be rendered at the commencement of the succeeding month, and, as in the case of registered customers, payment must be made before the tenth of that month, otherwise a charge at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be added to the account.

Casual customers may also be accommodated by the Company if they send their orders in good time to the Company's office, accompanied by cash to the extent of at least one-fourth of the probable value of the ordered supplies. These supplies will be delivered in the morning, when the balance due upon their purchase, which will be seen from a memorandum that shall accompany the supplies, must be paid, otherwise the amount which originally accompanied the order shall be forfeited, and the supplies shall not be delivered.

Parcels, baggage, &c., which the public wish to be delivered within the city or harbour can be sent to the Company's offices or handed to the person who may be in charge of any of the Company's vans for carrying the market supplies. Receipt forms acknowledging the articles which are to be delivered will lie in the said offices, and may be had from the said persons in charge of the supply vans; and the sender is asked to see that he is provided with one of those receipt forms properly filled up, because otherwise the Company cannot be held responsible for the safe delivery of the parcel or baggage which may be entrusted to it. As it may be inconvenient for many people to send a parcel, or baggage to the Company's offices, or deliver it to a supply-van keeper, the Company will send for the parcel or the baggage if instructions be sent to that effect. The Company will pay careful attention to orders either for the delivery of the morning bazaar supplies or of parcels, baggage, &c.

Advantages to Customers.—The Company believes that the advantages which its scheme offers will be easily perceived by the public. By dealing with wholesale produce merchants, to Company will be able to deliver market supplies at the residence of its customers at as cheap a rate as these could be obtained in shops or at the stall-sides. And while this will be the case, the supplies will be of the best quality. At present boys, butlers, and cooks are found to be not the best judges of food, considering what they put upon the table and to make this state of matters a little better than it is, the Company intends to engage duly-qualified men to select and purchase the best provisions and fodder that can be obtained in Bombay. Servants are also suspected of over-charging, and here again the Company hopes to be able to do away with any annoyance arising from this source. Nothing beyond the Crawford Market stall rates will be charged, and as the market supplies are to be delivered by the Company to its customers free of any charge, a saving, and a considerable saving too, will be effected by them upon such items as cooly hire, bazaar-boy's wages, pony or buggy hire for butler, and so on.

The Supply of Oilman Stores, Wines, &c.—The Company further contemplates to supply oilman stores, wines, &c., to its customers. By ordering large quantities of these articles direct from home, the Company will be able to ensure its customers being supplied with them, from a good oilman, at a reasonable price.

General Remarks.—The profits of the Company must be small. They must be less than those which will be made by the ordinary shop and store and stall keepers, who have no expenditure to incur on account of van-horses, van-delivery sepoys, and a suitable establishment of writers to look after the delivery business. The success or failure of the Company will depend upon the support it receives from the public. Should that support be small, the Company cannot possibly succeed; but it is hoped that when the public see the substantial advantages which they must receive from such a Company, they will not withhold any effort on their part to make it successful.

The Company will be at all times open to receive suggestions with respect to its operations, and shall be punctual in remedying defects in the delivery system, or punishing the neglect or fault of its servants.

The Company need only add that it will endeavour to give its constituents every satisfaction, both as to the quality of the supplies and the punctuality of their delivery.

NOTICES.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,

THE MAHARAJAHS OF

JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES from	Rs. 20	to Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES	" 50	to 3,000
CLOCKS	" 15	to 150
MUSICAL BOXES	" 15	to 300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

F. ROWLAND,

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,

BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.

LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

NOTICES.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

JUST LANDED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF EXTRA FINE

MANILLA CIGARS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 14TH OCTOBER.

EXCHANGE on London has opened for the Mail at [illegible] Tracker Yates, especially in short dated and de-

Government Securities are still unchanged.

Bank Bills, 4 months' sight	Rs. 10 13/16d.
On 4th Bills, do.	Rs. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do.	Rs. 10 1/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	Rs. 10 9/16d.
Credits, do.	Rs. 10 11/16d. to ¾d.
Documents, do.	Rs. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	Rs. 10¼d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99 11/16.
Do demand	100¼ to 100 3/16.
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¾
Do. demand	99 15/16
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110¾
Four-&-half per cent.	106 3/8
Four per cent.	104¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	103
8 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-0
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	222½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Lea	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Not much doing. The "Boadicea" (s) has been booking at £2-17-6. P. and O. £3. Ships—nothing doing.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£1 10s. od.
	Seeds	£1 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£3.
Havre Cottons		£3.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
	Cotton	£2 15s. to £2 17s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 35 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 14TH OCTOBER.

ENQUIRY for Colaba, Mazagon, and Frere, Land shares continues at quoted rates. Bank of Bombay and Spinning shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
20,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
10,000	500	all	12½ p.c.	Do of Bombay New	775
1,000	500	10	12½ p.c.	Do 2nd Rec. issue	257
9,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	274
40,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai	281
40,000	200	all	10 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
80,000	250	175	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	181
16,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	266

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	12½	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	10¾	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	6¾	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	12½	6 p.c.	Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 0	Colaba Land Co	1,345
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	104
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	9.5
8,000	1, 0	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	380

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	12½ p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,370
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,645
300	2,000	all		Bhowaggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,225
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Dharamsey Spinning	1,670
750	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jessraj Balloo Mills	1,150
2,500	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,255
900	1,000	a	10 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,225
900	2,500	all	150 p.c.	Oriental	3,400
600	2,500	400	200 p.c.	Royal	1,950
800	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,375

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

120	5,000	2,250	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	2,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
120	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	6,0 0
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,100
200	5 0	all	50 p.c.	Do New	275
300	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,850	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,170
250	2,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	5,300
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Fort Printing Co.	425
200	1,0 0	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	625
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,000
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	800
200	600	350	125 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	585
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
492	85	750	150 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	490
182	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
156	850	all	90 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,525
1,000	50	all	10 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
2,150	225	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	12½ p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Preacher & Co	425
2,700	250	all	40 p.c.	Vicgar Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	12	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

We have no change to report in the state of the market, which continues quiet but steady, and prices show no alteration. The dealers, who are now busy with closing accounts and making preparations for the Dewallee holidays, show but very little disposition to operate, and consequently there is very little doing from first hands. The up-country demand is still of a healthy character, but will entirely vanish away in a day or two. The following sales are reported to have made by European firms yesterday :—

1,500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 8 lbs.	Rs. 5 10 0
1,000	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8 lbs.	,, 5 10 0
720	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,, 4 11 0
600	,,	,,	40 in. 36 yds. 6 lbs.	,, 4 2 6
1,500	,,	,, Mada'ams	32 in. 24 yds. 5 lbs.	,, 2 2 6
500	,,	,, T. Cloths	36 in. 24 yds. 7¼ to 8¼	,, 9 8 0
500	,,	,,	40 in. 24 yds. 7½ to 8¼	,, 9 8 0

COTTON.

Advices from home of the 13th instant are somewhat of an unfavourable nature, there being much less activity at Liverpool than we have had to report for some time back. There is, however, no alteration in the prices of our Indian sorts, but the tone of the market as advised by private telegrams is weaker. The market here continues firm, and our yesterday's quotations are fully maintained. The following purchases were yesterday effected by European firms :—

20	candies	Bhownuggur	...	Rs. 195
75	,,	,,	...	,, 195
25	,,	,,	...	,, 195½
50	,,	Khandeish	...	,, 194
400	,,	Barsee	...	,, 194½
25	,,	Veerungaum	(W. selection)	,, 173
50	,,	Khandeish	...	,, 190

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	McNeill	Carwar, Oct. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Oocun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Pehlwan (s)	Teasdale	Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Bangalore, to Australia, &c.
Barque Fazzle Currim, to Aden, Hoodooda and Jedda.

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Corinna, s, 3 casks hardware, Adomjee Peerbhoy.
Timor, s, 11 cases sherry wine, Henry Dods and Co.; 6 cases hardware, Davoodjee Rahmonjee; 9 cases ham, 10 cases bacon, 8 cases cheese, 5 cases confectionery, 1 cask stationery, 1 case hardware, 1 case glassware, 1 case currant, and 1 case butter, Bejunjee Jamsetjee; 7 cases cochineal, Damoder Panchund; 5 cases corks and 9 cases porter, Palonjee Heerjeebhoy's Sons; 17 packages medicine, B. W. Patnell; 5 casks earthenware, Adomjee Peerbhoy; 10 casks pumice stones, 5 casks lamps, 10 barrels rosin, and 2 casks red colour, Abdoolhoosein Tyabjee; 7 cases sherry, 1 case brandy, and 2 cases champagne, W. Nicol and Co.
West Australian, 1 cask brandy, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.
Virago, s, 255 cases brandy, C. Bounevialle and Co.
Saladin, 60 cases brandy, C. Bounevialle and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 20 cases brandy, C. Bounevialle and Co.
India, s, 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe, s, 1 case stones, H. C. Gumpert.

FROM GLASGOW.

Gwalior, s, 6 cases champagne, and 1 case hock; Finlay, Scott and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shapore, 1,867 coils coir yarn, Talab Arbee; 135 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co; 30 bales cotton, Janat Jevraj.
Cathay, s, 50 bales wool, Jaitha Varria; 9 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 155 bales cotton, Dayal Ruttonsey.
Boadicea, s, 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 244 bales cotton, Khimjee Jewraz; 22 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 75 bales cotton, Luckmondass Rhicunchund; 105 bales cotton, Manockjall Chomlall; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo; 161 bales cotton, Tricumdass Doongersey; 34 bales cotton, Dhunjee Jetha; 100 bales cotton, Khoosal Hurridass and Co; 175 bales cotton, Chutterbhooz Munjee; 400 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Tebe, s, 32 bales skins, Choenee Esmail and Co; 175 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 18 bales cotton, Honmuntram Hurdewdass.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay, s, 2 cases shawls, Hurbyroy Gopallroy; 30 bales coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee.

FOR HAVRE.

Cathay, s, 50 bales cotton, Venichund Joytadass.

FOR GENOA.

Cathay, s, 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore, s, 31 bales cotton, Dowjeebhoy Goolam Hoosein and Co; 60 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 188 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—14TH Oct., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 13th Oct., 8-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 31 minutes.

Via Turkey, 13th Oct. 1-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 39 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th Oct., 11-35 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 39 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 13th Oct., 4 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 13 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th Oct., 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 56 minutes.

Latest dates from [illegible].

Via Singapore, 14th [illegible]-40 P.M. Time in transit, 1 hour 47 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 13th Oct., 7-35 P.M. Time in transit, 19 hours 45 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 13th to 8 P.M. of the 14th October is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 52	0 19
,, Galle	2 35	1 5
,, Kurrachee	0 55	0 4
,, Madras	0 35	0 10

MILITARY.

DEPARTURE—OCTOBER 13.

Marryatt, Lieutenant, 32nd Regiment, on sick leave, to ——

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India* October 11.)

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr Lovell Pocock, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from 2nd instant.

Mr H E T Keelan, Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted furlough in England for twelve months, under Sections VII and VIII of Supplement F, Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may be able to avail himself of the same.

Mr David John Collins is appointed an Asst Surveyor of the 4th grade from the date and is posted to the Brahmapootra Party.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

Mr R Brown, Asst. 2nd grade, is posted to the Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works.

Capt C E Shepherd, B S C, is transferred from the 8th to the 7th Circle, Military Works, Capt Shepherd will assume charge of the Cawnpore Division during the absence of Col A F Baird, S C, or till further orders.

Mr J W Henry, C E, Ex Engr Nowgong Division, having returned on the 31st August 1873 from the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 1C of the 22nd May last the remainder of the leave granted to him (six days) is hereby cancelled,

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J H DeBlinzy, Asst Engr, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 23rd instant, and is posted to the Kotree Division, Lower Sindh District.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 6th October 1873.

Surg A D Clark, M S, from Attached 38th N I, to Attached 24th Native Infantry.

Surg-Maj J E D ckinson, Depy Surg Genl's Dept, from Presidency Division to Attached 38th N I—To join on being relieved of the 28th Regiment.

The privilege leave granted to Surgn Maj G. Bidie, M S, Secretary and Statistical Officer to the Surg Genl Indian Medical Department in G O C C 28th August 1873 is extended to 12 days.

Col R F Wa'kerman, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 22nd N I, from Offg 2nd in Cmnd 25th N I to Offg. Cmndt 17th N I, vice Batten, furlough to Europe.

Lieut Col W. A Gib, Wing Officer 25th Regt to Offg. 2nd in Comd and W O 25th Regt, vice Waterman.

Lieut Col E G Campbell from Offg Wing Officer 9th N I to Offg Wing Officer 25th Regt, vice Gib with effect from date of Col White rejoining 9th N I.

The following orders are confirmed :—

29th March 1873—By the Officer Commanding 44th Foot appointing Lieutenant Roberts to act as Instructor of Musketry to the Regiment, without prejudice to his duties as Adjutant, during the absence on leave of Lieut Wood.

27th September 1873—By the Officer Commanding Ceded Districts, appointing Col J G Cookson to take over charge of the Pensioners and Family Certificate Holders, as a temporary measure, vice Maj R S Burge relieved.

29th September 1873—By the Officer Commanding 19th N I appointing Capt McInroy to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his duties as Adjutant, vice Capt Russell relieved.

Leave of absence.

Col A Sage, doing general duty at Trichinopoly, for 30 days from 8th Sept 1873, preparatory to embarking for Europe.

Maj G J F Begbie, doing general duty at Cannanore, from 27th Sept 1873, or date of departure, until 1st April 1874, Bungalow and the Eastern Coast, sick certificate.

Capt John McMullen, 30 days, from 1st Oct 1873, or date of departure, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

Maj T P Harrison 127th Foot, from 1st to 30th October 1873, Bombay, s c.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail. closes.		After-packet.
United Kingdom	Oct.	20	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,,	17	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,,	24	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	,,	18	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.	
China	,,	21	4-30 P.M.		
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,,	27	5-30 P.M.	...	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,,	27	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		4 P.M.			4 P.M.
Tuesday	Oct.	21	Tuesday	Dec.	16
,,	Nov.	4	,,	,,	30
,,	,,	18	,,	Jan.	13
,,	Dec.	2			

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Oct. 18	Saturday	Dec. 13
,,	Nov. 15	,,	

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		Supplemental dates.	
Monday	Oct. 27	Monday	Nov. 3
,,	Nov. 24	,,	Dec. 1
,,	Dec. 22	,,	,, 29

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

17th	Oct. 1873.	14th	Nov. 1873.	18th	Dec. 1873.
20th	,, ,,	17th	,, ,,	12th	,, ,,
*24th	,, ,,	*21st	,, ,,	15th	,, ,,
27th	,, ,,	24th	,, ,,	*19th	,, ,,
31st	,, ,,	28th	,, ,,	22nd	,, ,,
3rd	Nov. ,,	1st	Dec. ,,	26th	,, ,,
*7th	,, ,,	*5th	,, ,,	29th	,, ,,
10th	,, ,,				

* Persian Gulf steamers.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Monday	Oct. 27	Monday	Nov. 24

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wasind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mumrar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-0 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day : at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the south-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1 via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	,,	24	0	0
Three Months	,,	14	0	0
One Month	,,	5	0	0
One Week	,,	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, and the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HAWES—October 9th, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Hawes, 2nd-in-Command, 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, of a son.

VALLINGS—October 5th, at Edwardesabad, the wife of Captain Vallings, 1st Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

YOUNG—October 3rd, at Meerut, the wife of W. Muston Young, Esq., Government Telegraph Department, prematurely, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FAIRWEATHER—GOODING—October 4th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, Walter A. Fairweather, E. I. R., Etawah, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Gooding, of Barham, Suffolk.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1873.

IT has been said, and often repeated as a good joke, that when it comes to our turn to vacate India the only monument of our stay our successors will find will be a pile of empty beer bottles. We can easily afford the joke, as self-consciousness tells us how much more endurable our foot-marks will be in the sands of time than any impression made by bottles, either full or empty. Many institutions are rising all over the country that must endure by reason of the solidity of the foundations, utility and excellence, on which they are based, and foremost amongst such we would mention those designed to alleviate the ills that flesh is heir to. What with Government aid and private charity they are springing up in goodly numbers all over the country; and now there are many districts where the unfortunate fever-stricken people are no longer left unaided in their misery and wretchedness. The Central Provinces seem in no way behind-hand in this respect, for a volume we have received which purports to be a "Report on the working of the Government "Charitable Dispensaries in the Central Provinces for the year 1872" details at some length the amount of attention paid to such a timely relief in these districts. The volume consists of a Report from Dr. Barter, Officiating Inspector General of Dispensaries, accompanied by statements, &c., of statistics, directed to the Chief Commissioner, and sets forth the general results attained in working the institutions during the year. We are told—"Of the 80 institutions in the Central Provinces, "45 are regularly constituted hospitals, that is "to say, they consist of an out-door dispensary "establishment, and a ward or wards for the reception of in-door patients. The remainder "are either dispensaries in the strict sense of the "term or possess in addition a room for the reception of a very limited number of patients."

The ways and means for the maintenance of the institutions are next discussed, and herein things present no very lively prospect. The funds from private charitable sources have fallen away considerably, as much as 17½ per cent. on the previous year amongst the European subscribers and 13 per cent. amongst the Native. Dr. Barter, in detailing this falling off, accounts for it in part by some want of zeal and discretion in sending round the hat. He mentions, too, a fact not insignificant regarding the falling off of the native supporters of the institutions, that some of these gentlemen who are members of municipalities consider they have done all that is required of them in sanctioning support from municipal funds. It's a very comfortable way of being charitable that with public money, and it argues in favour of an easy conscience that all such demands on it could be met so readily: the only perplexing question that might arise is, where should such charity begin? The Chief Commissioner, in remarking on the falling off, says whether rightly or wrongly he himself must be best judge, that he "believes that few if any well to-do "native gentlemen or merchants will refuse a "small subscription to the Deputy Commissioner "when asked to contribute towards the support "of an institution entirely devoted to the relief "of their ailments and those of their poorer fellow-"countrymen," and further adds a remark which may carry some weight, "especially, when it is "explained and brought home to them, that "Government now expects them to give their "support, and that without their aid the institu-"tion will be closed." The total amount of private subscriptions was Rs. 22,865-3-10, as against Rs. 26,541-15-11, for the year 1871; and when we say the total disbursements amounted to Rs. 1,17,833-12-3, an opinion can be formed of the large sums the institutions must have received as supplementary aid from Government and other sources. This supplementary aid was required for nearly every institution in the Provinces; but there is one exception, viz. that at Katangi Tahsil, in the Seonee district, Dr. Barter says of it—

"It is supported altogether by the people themselves, the Hospital Assistant who is not a Government servant, is paid by them and is their private servant, the medicines were especially procured in London, and paid for by them also, the Deputy Commissioner has been kind enough to lend a room in the Tahsil. Many of the Tahsil Establishment having contributed to its support, the Civil Surgeon lent his aid in getting medicines, beyond this it possesses no official element, this institution is the only one of its kind in the Central Provinces, supported altogether by the people, and is an example that may well be followed elsewhere."

This certainly is a noble example that might be well followed, and we trust will some day, when more sympathy for, and knowledge of, suffering prevail amongst the well-to-do. It was noticed that some natives of means were availing themselves gratis of medicines and the medical aid the dispensaries afforded, but the Chief Commissioner deems the Civil Surgeons could forward with propriety the names of such persons with a view to their being called on to pay for such attendance. This is but a repetition of what takes place in England every day, and no doubt if permitted will grow here with even greater force than there. It is very strange that people who would indignantly deny any imputation of want of independence or ability to pay their own way through life will, in the case of medical charities, not alone supplicate in the company of the most needy and impoverished, but will even elbow the most abject beggar for a place during such supplication. Why this should be it is hard to say, for we can see little difference between the beggar from the store-house of grain and the store-house of knowledge.

Thus far we have merely alluded to the constitution of these institutions, their means of support, &c., and now we turn to see what we may learn from the figures of the amount of real good done by them. Before proceeding any further we may state that we consider the amount of information given as to the relief of sickness and disease somewhat meagre; and we would venture to remark that much space is occupied in detailing particulars of construction, support, &c., &c., that might with far greater advantage have been devoted to the unfolding of the amount of suffering which took place in the districts and the means taken to alleviate it.

Some slight difference of opinion seems to prevail between the Chief Commissioner and Dr. Barter regarding the public health of the districts. While the latter says—"From the "reports of the Civil Surgeons I gather that the "year has been a healthy one, and although there "were some cases of cholera in

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. OCEUS, 162 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Cutch and Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surgeon Wall, and eighty-eight deck passengers.

THE S. S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain R. J. McNeill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and one hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE SHIP COLDINGHAM, 1,059 tons, Captain A. Bice, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from London (July 9th) with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes, and Co.

THE BARQUE DIAMANT, 281 tons, Captain C. Caury arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Mauritius (September 9th) with a cargo of 4,792 bags sugar, 10 casks rum, and 5 bales piece goods, and three first class and seven deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Sorabjee Sedick.

THE S. S. PERLWAN, 101 tons, Captain T. Teasdale, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Goa—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Abranches Garcias, Mr. C. A. S. Cabral, Mr. Jose Lopes, and Mr. Manvell De Quardros. For different ports—Eighty-one deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		OCTOBER	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
7 0 m	2 9		...	...
10 a	0 9	Wednesday ... 15	1 34 a	0 11
8 25 m	3 0	Thursday 16	1 17 m	2 6
8 39 a	1 5		2 53 a	1 9
9 12 m	3 7	Friday 17	2 30 m	2 3
9 56 a	2 7		3 36 a	3 0
9 49 m	4 0	Saturday 18	3 26 m	3 2
10 15 a	3 7		4 5 a	4 0
10 18 m	4 6	Sunday 19	4 14 m	3 8
10 55 a	3 7		4 53 a	4 11
10 45 m	4 9	Monday..... 20	4 44 m	4 3
11 15 a	5 3		4 59 a	5 7
11 32 m	5 11	Tuesday..... 21	5 18 m	4 3
11 46 a	5 11		5 24 a	6 4

Moon—New, 21st, 3h. 43m. P.M.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. W. T. Cole, Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, we observe that during the month of September 429,280 lbs., (1,546 bales) valued at Rs. 1,26,425, were shipped from the ports in Sind, to the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports; 39,200 lbs., valued at Rs. 10,000, were shipped to Genoa; and 451,889 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,16,425, to Hongkong. In addition to the above, 739 pressed bales of cotton, weighing 289,520 lbs., of the value of Rs. 96,999, have been shipped to Bombay for transmission to foreign ports.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Green:—

YUSUNJEE HEERJEE V. TULUKCHUND MANEKCHUND.

On Mr. Webb's application, on behalf of the defendant, the case was postponed for six weeks.

KHUTIJABAEE WIDOW V. AMMEDJEE ESSAJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Leith, instructed by Dr. Dallas, Paupers' Attorney, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed an annual payment of Rs. 100 as a charge upon a house situated in Ghogaree Mohla, the property of her deceased husband. Plaintiff, who was absent from Bombay for some time, tried on her return to take possession of the house, but was prevented by the defendants, who alleged that it had been bequeathed by the deceased to the son of the second defendant. Plaintiff obtained the assistance of the Paupers' Attorney, but before the suit came on, signed a deed of compromise under which she was to be paid Rs. 100 per annum. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 300, arrears of her allowance for three years, and a further sum of Rs. 100 per annum during her life-time as a charge upon the house referred to.

JAMSETJEE ARDASER V. MICHAEL ROONAN AND WILLIAM NOONAN.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidas, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Ferguson appeared for the first, and Mr. Constable for the second defendant. Mr. Constable was instructed to consent to a decree against the late Kurrachee firm of which plaintiff and defendants were partners. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 5,366. Mr. Ferguson urged that plaintiff might recover possibly from the first defendant, but certainly not from his client. It was a collusive suit filed for the purpose of annoying Mr. Roonan.

After some discussion, the suit was transferred to the long-cause list, to come on together with the suit of Roonan v. Noonan.

DONALD BAIN AND OTHERS V. NURROTUMDAS JAITHA.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs by their Bombay agents, Messrs. Punnett and Co. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,954, the balance due on a redraft in respect of a consignment by defendant of forty-five cases of gum benzoin. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,954, with interest and costs.

SAKHARAM SUNTAJEE V. NOWROJEE DHUNJEEBHOY COORLAWALLA.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Janardhun, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Hart, instructed by Mr. Mirza H. Khan, appeared for the defendant. This was a partnership suit on several promissory notes. On the understanding that defendant should file a separate suit for an inspection of the books, the case was adjourned until after the vacation.

JORA DEWA AND OTHERS V. AWOOBAEE WIDOW AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Khunderao, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, for the defendant. Mr. Tyabjee said the suit was brought on a mortgage bond for Rs. 3,800, for which Rs. 1,000 only had been received as consideration. The case was likely to occupy some time and was transferred to the long-cause list.

F. A. SPENCER AND OTHERS V. MOTIRAM DAMODHUR.

Mr. Starling for the defendant asked that the case be transferred to the long-cause list. Defendant had signed bills for consignments of goods to England on the plaintiffs' undertaking that he (defendant) was not to be held responsible for any loss. Defendant had, however, been obliged to pay a redraft for Rs. 7,200. After some discussion, the suit was transferred to the long-cause list.

W. NIGHL AND CO. V. HURJEEVAN NATHA.

Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiffs, who claimed, on behalf of their agents, A. and A. D. Brown of Liverpool, Rs. 1,991, the balance of principal due on a bill of exchange for Rs. 2,892, drawn on the 12th September 1872. The bill was endorsed to plaintiffs and had been accepted by defendant who refused to pay. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,991, with interest and costs.

THE following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Marriott yesterday:—

ENDERJEE NARRONJEE AND ANOTHER V. HENRY GAMBLE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang on behalf of three defendants moved for the transfer of the case to the long-cause list. The suit was on an adjusted account. Defendants had filed a written statement, in which they set forth several good grounds of defence. Mr. Mayhew, who appeared for the plaintiff, opposed the application, and his Lordship directed the hearing of the suit to be proceeded with.

BEHARILAL CHUNILAL V. RAMPERTAB RAMDEW.

Mr. Lang moved that the case be transferred to the long-cause list. The application was consented to by the plaintiff. Order accordingly.

BAI JANKOO WIDOW V. HURRIDASS SOONDERDASS.

Mr. Lang moved for a postponement of the hearing till the first short-cause day after the vacation. Application granted, defendant to have notice.

MAJEE JEEPA V. PURSHOTUM DAMODHUR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was one of ejectment brought by the plaintiff, who was the purchaser of the mortgage containing a power of sale. Two of the defendants appeared in person. They had filed a written statement, in which they alleged that two infants were also sharers in the property, and ought therefore to have been made parties to the suit. The case was subsequently adjourned till next short-cause day for the evidence of some of the parties to the mortgage who were not then present.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"H.R.H Prince Albert Victor thrives as well upon it that it must be very good."—*T. M. Scanlett, Medical Attendant to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.* "This food enables Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—*Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants.* "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall.* It combines the element v lusible Flesh and Bone-producing Substances, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently lead to a rickety and infantile condition. Savory & Moore's preparation also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhœa. No boiling or straining required. Sold in Tins by Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Procurable of all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen throughout the World.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Chamber, in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort. The Hon. J. K. Bythell presided.

The following is the report of the Committee appointed to consider the resolution of Government on the subject of the Cotton Frauds Act:—

In accordance with the resolution passed at the general meeting of the members of the Chamber, held on 16th July last, your Committee took into consideration the resolution passed by the Government of Bombay, under date 6th February 1873, on the subject of maintaining the Cotton Frauds Act.

The following questions, prepared by your Committee, accompanied by a circular letter from the Secretary to the Chamber, were sent to the cotton merchants and agents in the mofussil:—

I. What is your opinion of the working of the Cotton Frauds Act; and do you consider that the supervision of the inspectors has had any effect in checking fraud and adulteration in cotton in your districts? Please state how the supervision is exercised.

II. State your experience of the action of the inspectors under the Cotton Frauds Act—(1) when they were under an Inspector-in-Chief, and (2) since the 31st March 1873, when they were placed under the Collector.

III. Has the time that has elapsed since the alteration was made been sufficient to enable you to form an opinion, and do you consider the change of system has yet had a fair trial?

IV. If you consider the present system ineffective, can you suggest any method of inspection, which, in your opinion, would be effective?

The replies received to these questions having been fully considered—

Your Committee have now the honour to report to the Chamber that they are of opinion that the alterations made by Government in working the Act, by placing cotton inspectors under the control of the Collectors of the districts in which they are employed, are likely to render its operations more successful than they have hitherto been; but as these alterations only came into force at the end of the cotton season, they are unable to state from their experience that any good has yet resulted.

Under these circumstances they consider that it would be premature to express an opinion as to the advisability of repealing the Act as now worked in the districts. But they are distinctly of opinion that the Inspector-in-Chief and his staff are useless in the Presidency town, and recommend that the office of Inspector-in-Chief be abolished, and the Bombay staff paid off or transferred to the cotton-growing districts.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by Mr. W. Nixon (Messrs. Killick, Nixon, and Co.), seconded by Mr. R. Cheetham (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Co.)—"That the report of the Committee that has been circulated be received with thanks, and printed for general information, together with the documents therein referred to; and that the members of the retiring Committee do now receive the thanks of the Chamber for their attention to its interests during the year of office now expired."

Proposed by Mr. James E. Smith (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.), seconded by Mr. W. F. Peel, (Messrs. Peel, Cassels, and Co.)—"That the following gentlemen be appointed the Committee for the ensuing year:—

Chairman—Mr. H. E. Bright (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)

Deputy Chairman—Mr. E. Lord (Messrs. Lyon & Co.)

Members of Committee—Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patell (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.); Mr. O Nolke (Messrs. Volkart Brothers); Mr. G. Hamilton Trail (Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation); Mr. A. M. Gubbay (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co); Mr. T. E. Taylor (Messrs. Lawrence and Co.)"

Proposed by Mr. James E Smith, seconded by Mr. H. E. Bright,—"That the report of the Committee be received and a representation in accordance therewith be made by the Committee of the Chamber to Government."

Proposed by Mr. J. Y. Lang (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.), seconded by Mr. McHinch (Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.),—"That the new Committee be instructed to call a special general meeting at an early date to consider what step should be taken with regard to the Steam-ship Survey Bill lately introduced into the Council of H. E. the Governor for making Laws and Regulations."

Our full report of the speeches is held over till to-morrow.

REFUSAL BY THE GAEKWAR TO PRODUCE WITNESSES BEFORE THE RESIDENT.

T. F. PUNNETT V. PESTONJEE NOWROJEE KAPADIA AND OTHERS.

AT the High Court the other day, before Sir Charles Sargent, in chambers, Mr. Owen (Messrs Craigie, Lynch, and Owen) on behalf of the plaintiff, the agent of the official liquidator of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the defendants to show cause why a commission should not issue to Baroda in Gujerat, the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar, at the instance of the plaintiff, directed to Nanajee Eshwunt, first judge of the Durbar Court at Baroda, and Hurry Narayen, one of the masters of the Court, or either of them, for the examination upon interrogatories to be exhibited to Devi Withul Woolas and the persons representing the firms of Lulloobhoy Lilachund, Venichund Joitadas, and Nanchund Javair, carrying on business at Vishnuggur, within the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar as witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff, and such other witnesses as may be brought before the commission, with liberty to defendants to cross-examine them upon interrogatories; and why the interrogatories should not be used as evidence in this suit; and why the hearing should not be postponed. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* as above on the grounds mentioned in an affidavit made by Mr. William Oldfield Punnett, brother of the plaintiff. We give below extracts from the affidavit, which lets in a new light, as far as the public is concerned, upon the relations at present subsisting between the Gaekwar's Durbar and the British Resident:—

Mr. W. O. Punnett says—I am the brother of the plaintiff and acting for him in this suit. On the 29th March 1873, an order was made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Green in chambers that a commission should issue, at the instance of the plaintiff, directed to the Resident or Assistant Resident at Baroda for the examination *viva voce* of Devi Withul Woolas as a witness on behalf of the plaintiff and such other witnesses as might be brought before the commission. The commission was issued in due course, and was about the 18th May last handed by a clerk of the plaintiff's solicitors to the Resident at Baroda, who stated that he was willing to execute the commission, but that, inasmuch as the witnesses resided out of the jurisdiction of the Resident, it would be necessary for him to obtain the assistance of the Durbar of His Highness the Gaekwar in compelling the attendance of the witnesses before him; and he promised to inform the plaintiff's solicitors as soon as that assistance was obtained. On the 2nd June last, a letter was received by the plaintiff's attorneys from the Resident at Baroda, stating that the Baroda Durbar declined to produce the witnesses named by the plaintiff's attorneys, and that their *viva voce* statements could not therefore be taken. The refusal of the Baroda Durbar to assist the Resident in compelling the attendance of the witnesses before him was quite unexpected by the plaintiff; and at the time the intelligence of such refusal reached Bombay, the plaintiff had left Bombay for England, and the person who had given plaintiff the information, which led to the issue of the commission to Baroda, and who was the only person in India able and willing to give instructions to the plaintiff's solicitors for the future conduct of the suit, was up-country; and it therefore became absolutely necessary to communicate with the plaintiff in England and to obtain his instructions for the future conduct of this suit; and it also became necessary to communicate with the plaintiff's agent on the same subject. On the 26th June last, the plaintiff's solicitors wrote to the defendants' solicitors a letter, in which they informed them that the Baroda Durbar had refused to assist the Resident to compel the attendance of the witnesses before him, and stated that it might become necessary for the plaintiff to issue a commission to Ahmedabad, and requested their consent to a postponement of the hearing of the suit for four months to enable plaintiff's solicitors to communicate with the plaintiff in England; but no reply has been received to the letter. Very soon after the intelligence of the refusal of the Durbar reached me, I advised the plaintiff in England thereof and requested him to send out instructions for the future conduct of the suit; but no such instructions have yet been received. On receipt of the said intelligence, I also communicated with the plaintiff's agent and caused several letters and messages to be forwarded to him at Ahmedabad, requesting him to come down to Bombay, and finally I despatched a clerk of the plaintiff to bring the agent to Bombay. He was, however, detained on some business of his own and did not arrive in Bombay until the 4th August last; and he left Bombay almost immediately afterwards and did not again return till the 11th August last. In consequence of information received, the plaintiff's agent and one of his solicitors went to Baroda on the 13th August and made enquiries both of the Resident and of the Baroda Durbar, and were informed that, although the Durbar would not assist the Resident to execute the commission, yet that they were willing to execute a commission themselves provided they were allowed to do so independently of the Resident. I am informed and believe that commissions to take the evidence of persons residing in the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar have been issued by this Court, and have been executed by the Resident at Baroda. To the best of my belief, His Highness the Gaekwar has never before refused to produce witnesses before the Resident; and from the enquiries which I have made at Baroda, I believe that it is only owing to a temporary ill-feeling which exists between His Highness the Guikowar and the Government of Bombay that the Durbar now declines to compel the attendance of the witnesses before the Resident. The object of the commission issued to the Resident, and of the commission to the Durbar now applied for, is to trace the source from whence certain monies came wherewith certain Government promissory notes, the subject matter of this suit, were purchased; and for that purpose to take evidence and inspect the books of accounts of the said Devi Withul Woolas and certain shroffs, with whom he has had money transactions. The plaintiff alleges that the Government promissory notes are the absolute property of Devi, a contributory of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, and were purchased with his own monies; while the defendants, one of whom is the wife of the said contributory, allege that the notes are the absolute property of the wife of Devi. On the 4th September last, plaintiff's solicitors wrote to defendants' solicitors, informing them of the above facts and requesting them to consent to the issue of the commission to the Baroda Durbar; but they refused their consent. From enquiries I have made, I believe that Hurry Narayen, one of the masters of the Durbar Court at Baroda, to whom the plaintiff prays this commission may be issued, is in every way qualified to execute the commission, and that he is ready and willing to do so, but that inasmuch as he is only a subordinate of the Court, I believe it will be necessary in order to obtain the assistance of the Durbar in compelling the attendance of the witnesses before him, that the commission should be addressed ostensibly to Narayen Eshwunt, the first judge of the Baroda Durbar as well as to Hurry Narayen.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, on behalf of the defendants, appeared in Chambers on Thursday last to show cause against the rule *nisi*. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared in support of it. After some discussion, Sir Charles Sargent made the following order:—Mr. Tyabjee, on behalf of the defendants, undertakes that Devi Withul Woolas shall be present with his books at the hearing. Commission to issue to the Durbar officials named in the order *nisi* to examine the other witnesses named in the affidavit upon interrogatories. If Devi Withul Woolas is not present at the hearing with his books, then a commission should issue to the Durbar officials to examine him also.

PETITION AGAINST THE MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

THE Poona Sarvajanik Sabha has addressed a petition to the Governor in Council embodying certain Resolutions passed by a meeting of the principal inhabitants of the cantonment and city of Poona convened for the purpose of considering the provisions of the District Municipalities Bill. There were upwards of five thousand signatures appended to the petition. The following are the Resolutions referred to:—That, as like many other measures of great importance, the Districts Municipality Bill is being hurried through the Council so as to give no time to people to submit their views with regard to it to the Council, and as legislation on subjects of such wide application demands the greatest publicity and the most serious deliberation, Government should be memorialised to stop further discussion of the Bill, at least for a month, and to publish, in the meantime, vernacular translations of the report of the Select Committee so as to give a fair opportunity to the public to represent their views on the principle and the provisions of the Bill to the Council.

That in the opinion of the meeting it is highly objectionable to invest the executive Government with the power of introducing municipalities in any places they like, independently of the wishes of the inhabitants, and that in its opinion initiation in this connection should remain with the people as before.

That the disfranchisement of smaller Municipalities by means of the imaginary distinction between city and town municipalities, and the reduction of the so-called Municipalities to a virtual state of subservience, by investing the President with unlimited and irresponsible power, are opposed to the original purpose of Municipal institutions, viz, the education of the people in self-Government.

That the meeting considers it highly objectionable to authorise Municipalities to apply their funds to contributions for police and educational charges; since protection of the life and property of subjects being the first and most important purpose of all constituted Governments, the police charge has the first claim on the imperial revenue, on all that account no part of that charge, however small, should be transferred to any of the funds belonging to the people, and since in the form of the local cess, people already pay more than the educational authorities can conveniently spend, and consequently to attach this liability to the Municipal funds is to tax the same classes over again for a purpose for which they already pay more than what is wanted.

That, considering the general disposition of Executive Officers, to enter into showy and extravagant expenditure without a proper consideration of the means of the people, this meeting regards the authorisation of the application of Municipal funds to such purposes as dangerous to the poor inhabitants of this Presidency, owing to their tendency to increase local taxation especially when no conditions and cautious restrictions like those in Act 9 of 1862, are imposed upon the authority given by the permissive clause.

That a petition embodying the above resolutions, and signed by the inhabitants of Poona, should be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor in Council.

RACING TEA TRADERS AND MARINE INSURERS.

THE Committee of Lloyd's lately submitted to the Secretary to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company a copy of a letter addressed to them by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., and other representatives of Marine Insurance Companies at Hongkong on the subject of the inducement held out to racing among the steamers of the Company by the differential rates of freight charged by them for the conveyance of tea. The rates specially referred to, were those by the Venetia, which were arranged on the following sliding scale:—

VENETIA RATES OF FREIGHT.

Freight	£5 0
" if first steamer from Hankow	5 10
" " 2 days in advance of any steamer from Hankow	5 15
" " 3 days in advance of any steamer from Hankow	6 0
" " 4 days in advance of any steamer from Hankow	6 10
" " 5 days in advance of any steamer from Hankow	6 15
" " 6 days in advance of any steamer from Hankow	7 0

Shanghai, 20th May, 1873.

As an instance of the danger resulting from the practice, the signatories adduced the case of the steamer Drummond Castle which was totally lost on the Island of Chinsan, owing to being driven at a high rate of speed during a fog, though, as the conditions of freight above detailed did not apply to that vessel, it is difficult to see how the case was a relevant one. In their reply to this communication, the Directors of the P. and O. Company state, that they most throughly concur with the firms who signed the letter in deprecating the practice of racing, "if by that term is meant the running of undue risks for the purpose of making a rapid passage," and pertinently remark that, inasmuch as the Company's vessels are entirely uninsured, they have a stronger interest in the matter than any of these firms. They further deny that, in fact, the operation of the sliding scale has led the Commanders of the Company's steamers "in any way to relax their vigilance or to run risk"; and, to prove this, they offer to submit the log of the Venetia to the inspection of any competent person acquainted with navigation. They have nevertheless decided, that for the sake of avoiding even the appearance of encouraging the practice of preferring speed to safety, the rate of freight shall next season be fixed.—*Englishman.*

MR. LOWE AND THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—The following letter has been received by Mr. John de Morgan the secretary of the "National Republican Brotherhood," in reply to a request that the Government would grant an amnesty to the Irish political prisoners:—"Whitehall, September 9, 1873. Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Lowe to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., and to acquaint you, in reply, that the question of the liberation of the prisoners referred to in your application has been repeatedly under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, who have declined, and still decline, to deal with them differently from ordinary convicts. —I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. F. O. LIDDELL. To Mr. John de Morgan, 80, Longacre, W. C."

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met again at Poona on 7th October, at noon.

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Honourable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.

The Hon. A. Rogers.
The Hon. J. Gibbs.
The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.
The Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy.
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
The Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee.
The Hon. J. K. Bythell.
The Hon. Gunputrao Tatya Sahib Putwurdhun.
The Hon. W. C. Andersen.

Section XXX.—

The Hon. Mr. Narayen said a similar alteration on appendix B was required as had been made on appendix A.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Mr. Pritchard says that these signatures are not necessary and he has no objections to leaving them out.

The three last lines in the appendix were struck out, and the appendix was then agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen called attention to the fact that one or two of the petitioners objected to that part of the section which required the specification of the number of days within which the salt must be conveyed to its immediate destination.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs wished to explain to the Council the meaning of "immediate destination." Supposing a person were taking salt from Penn for the Central Provinces, he would first require to land the salt in Bombay, and Bombay under these circumstances would be the "immediate destination."

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—But the "immediate destination" might be the Malabar Coast, and then it would be impossible to say how long it would take to land salt there.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said that it seemed very hard, if a person were accidentally detained on his journey, that he should be liable to punishment of one kind or another under this Bill.

His Excellency the President said that if a man's bullocks died upon the road, or some similar accident to him occurred which prevented him from delivering his salt within a stipulated time, Government would certainly never prosecute him, but nevertheless, where no accidents happened, it would be very right for Government to have the power of insisting that salt should be delivered within a reasonable time. He approved of a person being compelled to fix a time for the delivery of his salt, because in the event of his non-fulfilment of the stipulation a reasonable explanation of the delay would be sure to be accepted.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen to a great extent concurred with His Excellency the President, but thought nevertheless that some protection or assurance ought to be given to a man who had been detained from delivering his salt by causes over which he had no control that he would not lose his property.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs was of opinion that the provisions of the Penal Code would be a sufficient guarantee in such circumstances.

His Excellency the President was somewhat doubtful of this, considering the specific terms of section LIX., the "penalty section" relative to the matter under consideration. He thought that that section ought to be amended to the effect that whoever should be "wilfully" guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of this Act. Moreover, if this were agreed to, it would be in accordance with the desire of the Government of India.

The Hon. Mr Narayen, while agreeing with His Excellency the President's views, pointed out that in the Customs Act a corresponding section used the word "wilfully."

Mr Nugent remarked that "voluntarily" was an expression which was frequently used in the Penal Code.

After some further discussion, section LIX. was amended so as to run thus: "Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of this Act or of any licence, permit, or rule, made or issued in pursuance thereof, for infringement of which special penalties shall not have been prescribed, *shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200, or in default imprisonment of either description which may extend to one month.*"

His Excellency the President, reverting to section XXX., raised the question whether a further permit than what the section referred to would not be necessary, because, supposing that any person had succeeded in obtaining a hundred maunds of salt and carried it to Bombay without a permit, and afterwards carried it on to Poona, the Salt Department authorities would not have power to interfere with it even if by the time it was on the way to Poona they discovered it to have been illegally obtained in the first place. Bombay, in such a case, would be the "immediate destination,' and hence the powerlessness of the authorities to interfere with the salt when on its way to Poona.

Mr. Pritchard was of opinion that such a case would be met under the general provisions of the Act relating to the mode of procedure regarding "contraband salt," because the hundred maunds of salt would undoubtedly be "contraband salt."

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs concurred with Mr. Pritchard, because permit, or no permit, such salt could be seized.

Section XXX. was then agreed to.

Section XXXI.—agreed to.

Section XXXII.—

The Hon. Mr. Narayen mentioned that certain of the petitioners objected to the re-weighment of salt in such manner as the Collector of Salt Revenue may from time to time direct.

The Council decided to make the re-weighment permissive, and in line 9 "may" was substituted for "shall."

The section as amended was agreed to and passed.

Section XXXIII.—Agreed to.

Section XXXIV.—Agreed to.

Section XXXV.—

In line 3 "a permit" was substituted for "an order"; and in line 9 "duty free" was inserted between "landed" and "at."

The section as amended was agreed to.

Section XXXVI.—

The Hon. Mr. Narayen said petitioners objected to this section.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers remarked that the section had been amended to some degree in Select Committee, and therefore the strictures of the petitioners had been for the most part met. If licences established to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that they had exercised "all due and reasonable precautions," words which the Bill as originally drafted did not contain they would not be interfered with.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen drew special attention to the words "if any persons employed thereat shall have been guilty of any offence against the provisions of this Act," and contended that, according to these words a salt manufacturer might have his works suppressed for the fault of a coolie of whose procedure he knew nothing.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas said it would be most unjust to confiscate the property of an owner for a trivial offence against some of the rules to be published hereafter by the Governor-in-Council which a coolie might commit. The labourers employed on salt-works were as a rule ignorant and degraded persons, whom the most vigilant of masters could not prevent from infringing the rules.

The Hon. Col. Anderson was of opinion that a master ought to suffer the penalty of carelessly employing bad servants. He was of opinion that "due and reasonable precautions" was a sufficiently wide term to meet all difficulties.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen would certainly hold a proprietor guilty for any act of wilful neglect, but could not agree to a proprietor being made so terribly responsible for the delinquencies of "any" of the persons employed at his works.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas thought it would be no doubt justice if the person immediately concerned in an offence were punished, but to make a master liable to have his salt works suppressed because a coolie committed a slight offence was so unfair that he thought the Hon. Council could never approve it. He begged to move that the words "if any of the persons employed thereat," occurring in lines 15 and 16, should be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs deprecated the alteration, because he was aware of certain works carrying out a regular system of smuggling which was performed by certain persons while they themselves remained in the background. If the "men of straw" were captured they alone suffered the punishment, while the chief delinquent escaped, and it was to meet cases like this that the section had been framed.

The Hon. Mr Munguldas replied that by all means the persons putting forward the "men of straw" ought to be punished if that offence were proved against them.

The Hon. Mr Narayen said that, moreover, there were certain rights of property which must be protected, and these might be violated if the section were passed unaltered.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs wished to know if the rights of property referred to by the Hon. Member were to be respected in the case of men who actually broke the law, and (when their puppets were found out) paid the expenses, if any, of the people whom they employed, ought to be protected by the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas pointed out that the section applied not only to dishonest masters but also to honest employers who might unfortunately have in their service ignorant and dishonest servants.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The honest manufacturer will find it very easy to prove his honesty to the Governor in Council.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—If you provide that the salt manufacturer shall only be punished if he is convicted of participating an offence I will agree to the section. But as the section now stands I think my amendment is a just one, because it will prevent an owner from being unjustly punished for offences committed by his inferior servants.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy felt that some modification of the clause was necessary.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—As I intend to vote against the amendment I wish to say a few words in explanation. No member of this Hon. Council objects more strongly to anything in the shape of oppression than I do, but it appears to me that for the safety of the salt revenue it is absolutely necessary that some heavy penalty should be attached to a breach of this Act even supposing the owner of a salt work not to have been actually privy to its commission. To take the usual course adopted in the Excise law would be no punishment at all, inasmuch as the confiscation of a few handfuls of salt would be a mere bagatelle and unworthy of being called a punishment. Under section 59 of the Customs Act property may be confiscated if a false statement is made in connection with it, and I remember that a few years ago a clerk belonging to the firm with which I am connected committed a clerical error. A fine of Rs. 500 was attached to the offence, and it was only after I had made explanation to Mr. Read that the fine was remitted. I mention this to show that under the Customs' Act a master is liable even for the mistake of a servant. I think that in the section before us we must accept the principle of the owner's responsibility for any breach of the provisions of this Act, and I must confess for my own part that, although I think the section might be modified, it is difficult to know what penalty could be substituted for the one which it contains at present. Many of the petitioners object to the section, but I would point out that it has been modified in Select Committee since they made their objections. Indeed, I think I would have no objection to seeing this section stand as it does if the section were altered which provides that the Governor in Council may delegate his power to any officer appointed under this Act, because I really do not think that the power to suppress a salt work should depart from the Governor in Council. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I could understand the argument used by the Hon. Mr. Bythell if his whole office had been confiscated for the fault of his servants, instead of a simple fine being inflicted. I think, moreover, that if the hon. member could only succeed in getting the fine remitted after making a personal representation to the Customs Collector it would be almost impossible for a poor salt manufacturer in the mofussil to obtain even a hearing.

The vote upon the Hon. Mr. Munguldas' motion was taken with the following result:—Ayes—The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., the Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee, and the Hon. Gunputrao Tatya Sahib Pulwurdhun—4. Noes—The Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. J. K. Bythell, and the Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson—5.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said that with reference to the remarks which were made by the Hon. Mr. Bythell, he thought some alterations upon the section were requisite. If either an owner or his agent committed any violation of the provisions of the Act at a salt work Government ought to have power to suppress the salt work, but he thought it would work severely if a similar penalty were exacted for the offence of a very inferior person employed about the works.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen asked if it would not do to make an owner liable if he was "cognisant" of any offence committed against the provisions of the Act.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—That would not do, because cognizance could never be proved.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Then why would you suppress a man's salt work for an offence which you cannot prove?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said that in a Bill of this description it was necessary to have severe sections.

His Excellency the President—I think that the powers which we are taking under this section are enormous, but I can scarcely object to them, because I do not believe that any smuggling can be carried on in a salt work without the knowledge of the owner. Is this an absolutely new power which we are taking?

Mr. Pritchard replied in the affirmative.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The necessity for this section is shown by the fact that last year there were no less than 500 convictions for smuggling salt, and in no single case did the owner give any information to lead to the conviction.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell was of opinion that the offence for which suppression ought to be resorted to should be defined. The section made it appear that suppression might ensue from a breach of any rule made in pursuance of the Act by the Governor in Council. Now these rules were not published in the Bill, and a breach of any one of them might therefore be very harmlessly committed. Moreover, a breach of the conditions of the licence would make a man liable to have his salt work confiscated, although another section of the Bill declared that the licence was to be liable to such alterations as the Governor in Council might from time to time direct.

The Hon. Mr Narayen pointed out that the tendency of the new law would be to depreciate salt work property, because few persons would be disposed to purchase that description of property when it was liable to such extreme penalties.

His Excellency the President suggested that the section should be made applicable only to cases in which a person was found smuggling 20 seers or upwards out of a salt work, because such a quantity of salt could not be taken out of a manufactory without the knowledge of the licencee or his agent.

Mr Pritchard mentioned that a number of women were the other day captured at Panwell each carrying away 10 seers of salt.

The Hon. Mr Gibbs said it would be easy for a much less quantity to be taken away daily from a manufactory by individuals, so that in a short time they would accumulate a large quantity of smuggled salt.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Since the purport of this Bill is to prevent smuggling, I might say that that object would be considerably assisted if the Salt Department were to pay its servants a little better than it does. Many of them were, he believed, so badly paid that they had to resort to smuggling in order to make their daily bread.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen cordially concurred with the Hon. Mr. Bythell. The pay of a peon in the Salt Department was not equal to that of a daily labourer, and a man in charge of a salt work actually got only about Rs. 15 a month.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell remarked that the Council could scarcely expect to get honest men in the Salt Department at such rates as these.

His Excellency the President—Considering all things, I think it would be sufficient for our purpose if we do away with the power of suppression and substitute for it a power to impose a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees for each offence which may be committed.

The Hon. Messrs. Bythell and Gibbs approved of the suggestion.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen objected to it, because it should be the duty of the Salt Department to prevent the necessity for such penalties by maintaining a proper preventive staff.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs, adopting the suggestion thrown out by His Excellency the President, moved the following amendments upon the section:—That "to suppress any salt work or to suspend or with

something and to give the Government of France a definite form, unless it desires to expose the country to greater social dangers than any it has yet run. That form, as has already been said, if it is not hereditary, Monarchy will be the prorogation of the powers of Marshal MacMahon who, failing Monarchy on the principle of a Fusion can now count upon a very large majority, for, to elect the Duc d'Aumale President would on the Right meet with as many obstacles as to put the Comte de Chambord on the Throne meets with on the Left of the Assembly.

But is the prorogation of the powers of Marshal MacMahon a solution, or even likely to secure a season of repose? That is the question, and perhaps the only question, with which the French people will not trouble themselves. Those who do take any notice of it merely say—"By prolonging the powers of Marshal MacMahon for three, four, or five years we shall have three, four, or five years." Well, there lies the mistake. By prolonging the Marshal's powers we shall have much more agitation than at present. Of course, every one is convinced that the Marshal is neither an ambitious man nor a maker of *coups d'etat*. On no consideration will the Marshal consent to do anything whatever to add to the duration or the extent of the powers which will be confided to him, and at, most he will resign himself, under a sense of duty and patriotism, to accept the "mandate" which will be imposed upon him by the Assembly. The Marshal, therefore, will still be but the Provisional prolonged, leaving the door open to all competing pretensions. These Pretenders are now reduced to three—the Monarchy of the Bourbons in Fusion, the Empire, and the Republic. If the Monarchy cannot be founded by the present Assembly, it must, saving always the death of the Comte de Chambord in the interval, be left out of the combinations which may be formed in the event of the prolongation of the powers of the Marshal. In effect, the cause, which will have made it impossible this time will exist in an extenuated form, and those causes, in the opinion of the most ardent Legitimists, will cease to be an obstacle only when France, struck down by fresh Deluge, shall throw herself without conditions into the arms of her legitimate saviour. Now, under the prolonged Presidency of Marshal MacMahon, France will be agitated, troubled, tormented; but the absolute influence of the Marshal with the Army and the situation of the demagogic party allow us to affirm that, so far as may be humanly foreseen, she will not be the victim in his time of a fresh Deluge. We may exclude the Monarchy from the combinations which will be formed under the prorogated Presidentship of Marshal MacMahon. The two competing parties will be the Republic and the Empire. For those who know France, here is what will then happen: The future elections will be held under the Government of the Marshal, which in the eyes of the masses, will have a Bonapartist colour with the Republican ticket pinned to it. All the Republican shades will then melt into one, for the main point will be to save the Republican form. As always happens in such cases, the demagogic element—the noisiest, the most active, the best disciplined—will absorb the more moderate shades, and count (thanks to this Republican fusion) on a very important combination of electors—on a majority in the south and east, on an imposing minority in the north, and even in the west. But the fear of demagogy, the terror of the future, would throw on the side of the Empire the only Conservative power ready to fight all those whose fanaticism for Divine Right does not form the only political constitution. The Bonapartist candidates would certainly carry the day in the whole of the north, and even where the west would not send Bonapartist candidates it would put forth Conservatives ready to give Bonapartists the necessary support to form a majority in the Chamber, for with such an alternative no one can doubt that, in the long run, a Bonapartist majority would be found in the new Chamber, and, even if neither party had the majority at first, the floating party—the future Centre—despairing of restoring the Monarchy, would lean rather to the side of the Empire than to that of Radicalism. It is not to be supposed that this future Assembly would consider itself sovereign and proclaim the Empire, but it would decree an appeal to the nation. One need be no great prophet to foretell what, under these circumstances, would be the result of a fresh *pl biscite*, and how unanimously all who have anything to protect, and who would have been duly and carefully alarmed, would find themselves on one and the same side. That is how the Comte de Chambord, in the future history of France, may perhaps bear the title of the "Restorer of the Third Empire."

The following article by M. John Lemoinne appeared in the *Journal des Debats* of September 17:—

"There appears to be a general agreement on one point, and on one only, which is that the Assembly, on resuming its sittings, will at once deal with the question of the form of government. We will not assert that it will solve it, but certainly it will discuss it; and, if it cannot come to a definite result, it will again decide on a new adjournment. The question has been in the first instance brought forward and discussed by the public and the Press before being considered by the Assembly, and the reason, as we have remarked on a previous occasion, is that a notable event recently happened—the elimination of a candidature which, in preventing the unity of the Monarchical party, offered an insuperable barrier to the re-establishment of Royalty. This event has led us a long way towards a possible solution, and has necessarily opened the discussion with which the Assembly is to grapple. As regards ourselves, the object we have in view, and hichw we follow without being led away either by approbation or checked by adverse criticism, has simply been to throw light on the situation. The country cannot always remain in doubt; it may rest for a time in a provisional state, but cannot live there; it requires light and demands an explanation. Up till now there has been uncertainty—an alternative which weighed heavily on its movements. It found itself divided between two Monarchies—one chiefly related to history and tradition; the other more closely allied to the liberal conquests of the last century. But these two Monarchies, instead of completing, only neutralized each other. One of the two has disappeared; the second has abdicated in presence of the other. We have already said there are now no Orleanists, and the Revolution of 1830 is now nothing more than one of the accidents of modern history. But if there is no longer an Orleanist party there is still a Liberal party, just as there was one under the Restoration. The Royal families have effected a reconciliation. They have done well, but that is their own business. The country, in so far as it is concerned has not abdicated. It has not to make the *amende honorable*. It has its anterior and superior rights, for which it must obtain a guarantee. The question which is now put is to know if Hereditary Monarchy can also be a Monarchy, we will not say revolutionary, but liberal. It is necessary to know if it can, and if it wishes, to be such.

"Now, if the Comte de Chambord is silent, his partizans speak, and we must admit that their language is not very reassuring. They wish to lay down conditions alone; they desire to be arbiters, not parties to a contract. They wish an abdication in place of a negotiation: a surrender instead of a treaty. These are pretensions opposed, not only to all manner of law, but also to the whole history of the French Monarchy. From the earliest time the Charters have been Treaties—contracts between the Kings and those classes of the nation who were represented. We have already recalled, as an event belonging to our own times, the declaration of the Comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles X., Lieutenant-General of the kingdom before the arrival of Louis XVIII., and later the declaration of Saint Ouen, which preceded that of Charter. We will a sin remind our readers of its chief points:—"The King said the Comte d'Artois, in declaring that he would maintain the existing form of Government, has, in fact, recognized that the Monarchy should be balanced by a Representative Government, divided into two Chambers: that taxes should be freely consented to by the representatives of the nation; that public and individual liberty should be secured; the liberty of the Pass respected, except as regards restrictions necessary to order and public tranquility; liberty of public worship guaranteed; that property should be inviolable and sacred; that Ministers should be responsible, and liable to be accused and prosecuted by the representatives of the nation; that the Judges should be irremovable; that the judicial power should be independent, no one being withdrawn from his proper judge; that the public debt should be guaranteed, and that every Frenchman should be admissible to civil and military employments. Such were the bases of the agreement come to between the Monarchy and the Nation, and the terms of the celebrated declaration of St. Ouen were nearly identical with those laid down by the future Charles X. We speak of facts of which contemporaries have been witnesses, and in which some of them have taken part. If we wished to go further back in national history, we might refer to the admirable letter which was recently published by the foremost scholar of our time, and which has been reprinted in these columns. It may be seen there how the States-General and the Monarchy discharged their long-enduring office; how the Monarchy and the Nation, bound to each other by regular relations, were developed concurrently. It was the Monarchy which interrupted this union which had lasted nearly three centuries; It was Louis XIV. who interrupted the historical tradition and Royal Absolutism ruled alone until it again found itself in presence of the Nation and the Revolution. When, then, the Comte de Chamborde and his party require that there should be a return to what existed 80 years ago, the Nation may in turn demand that a further move backwards should be made; that there should be a return to the time when the Government of France had its two joint and several organs—the King and the National Council. Is this, then the language addressed to us? No; every day we are told that France should repudiate and expiate the revolution; that it should do penance at the feet of the King; that it should go barefooted and in ashes to ask pardon for having sought to be free. If we are not to have another declaration of Saint Ouen, if our only political manifestations are to be pilgrimages, and our only proclamations are to be pilgrimages, and our only programme the absurd Pastoral of the Archbishop of Paris we must understand what our position is. The only right of Monarchy is to be found in its utility—in the extent of the guarantees of order, security, and liberty which its long natural existence, its associations with our whole history, enable it to secure to the country. We believe that if France, immediately after all the misfortunes from which she had suffered, had found only one Monarchy in the field she would have adopted it. Now there is but one, and we must know what it means to be. It depends on the last representative of Legitimacy to restore or destroy for ever Monarchy in France. At all events, light must be thrown on the situation. France wishes to remain no longer in doubt, and to recover her liberty of action. Such is the equestion with which the Assembly will have to deal."

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52, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
97, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PASSAGE PRINCES (Ancien Passage Mires), PARIS.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. LAZARUS & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders direct from Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.
C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. LAZARUS, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.
C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz.:—
Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—
1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these designs, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying those designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in dilapidating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.
2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.
PRICES.
C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.
C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received from nominals from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *ends with speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball from jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushion, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their Billiard Tables, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS
THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.
Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Table re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.
Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLES.
C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Rome Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.
It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation egotributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.
The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develop the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other accessories so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. A theme considerations the "Alexandra" Table has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first fane lies of the British Aristocracy

B. B. B.
Inaccordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have much pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the same table the three favourite games of BILLIARD, BATTUE, and BAGATELLE may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusement to entertained on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to have the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,
Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and
EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.
BILLIARD CUSHIONS RENOVATED.
Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS,
THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.
The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.
The "Cue Tip Fastener," with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.
For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.
Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.
Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.
C. LAZARUS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED).
Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.
Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or carelessness requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Tipes, Ivory